The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854. Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Travelling Agent, for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D. Lewis.

D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1. Harrison Street, Cincinnati, O., is our General Travelling Agent, for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, J. T. Dent, Wm. H. Thomas, P. D. Yieser, C. M. L. Wiseman, A. L. Childs and Dr. Wm. Irwin. Receipts of either will be good. Dr. Wm. Irwin. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by William H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, E. A. Evans, Thos. D. Nice, Jos. Hammitt, Joseph Button, Robert W. Morrison, Edward W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, H. J. Riddick, P. W. Macken, Thos. A. Tobin, and D. A. Pearce

THE REGISTER AND THE STAR.

The hypocrisy of these two federal Whig journals is most apparent in their course in relation to the Nebraska bill, Judge Douglas, and the administration. Forced by the current of public opinion to go for the bill, they nevertheless do so in a manner which is calculated to neutralize all the benefit which an honest support of it might produce. The Register, for instance, "hardly knew" what to do at first: next it concluded, as the question of the equal rights of the slaveholding States with the non-slaveholding had been raised, it was well enough to settle it; then it rather took ground for the bill, and published Mr. Badger's and Mr. Kerr's speeches, though without approving them; then it complimented Truman Smith, one of the vilest abolitionists in the Senate. and the bitter opponent of the bill ;-while from the moment the bill was introduced by Judge Douglas, that paper has been maligning him and impeaching his motives, and its Washington Correspondent has been underrating and underestimating the benefits which must result from the measure. The Star, it is true, appeared to be more inclined at first than the Register to favor the bill; but its support of it is evidently compulsory. It goes against the grain. The following extract from the New York Correspondence of that paper will afford a specimen of the cowardly manner in which the measure is assailed:

"The preliminary defeat of the Nebraska bill has caused a great chuckling among the abolition faction-as great as the mortification among its professed friends. But nothing has knocked things so far back as the defeat of the "unterrified" in New Hampshire! Poor Pierce! he may soon begin to pray to be "delivered from his friends." I am more confirmed now than ever that he is and was and ever

will be wholly unfit for the station he now occupies." Such is the course pursued by two Southern Whig journals towards a measure which was offered with no other view than to secure justice in the common territories to the slaveholding States, and towards an administration eminently sound on the slavery question, and which has staked itself before the country and the world for the Constitutional rights of the South. These journals prefer party to the vital interests of North Carolina; and hence their reluctance to admit the disruption and overthrow of the Whig as a national party. They prefer party to their State, because party with them implies office, patronage and spoils; the vision of future National Conventions still dances before them, and though Seward should be the nominee they would support him, and endeavor to convince the people that the Whig party was still national and to be relied on in struggles over the institution of slavery, now seriously menaced, and more seriously imperilled than ever heretofore, mainly on account of Southern Whig defection and treachery and the unanimous voice against us of the Whis faction of the non-slave-

The Nebraska bill received in the Senate FOURTEEN votes of the Democratic party from the free States, and no Whig cote from that quarter; and in the House, on the motion to refer it, which was regardded as a test vote, TWENTY-SEVEN Democrats from the free States and no Whig voted in the negative. Here are FORTY-ONE Democrats from the non-slaveholding States standing up, in the face of the most violent opposition, for the Constitutional rights of the South: no Whig can be found who goes with them; and yet these papers, with a full knowledge of these facts-which they are careful, however, not to lay before their readers-still insist that the Whig party is a national party, and that neither the administration, nor Senator Douglas, nor the Democrats of the free States can be depended on as the friends of Sou-

We have referred to this conduct on the part of these journals, for two reasons: First, to warn the people against their misstatements, their concealments, their hypocrisy, and the abject spirit they evince under the encroachments and the insults of the enemies of domestic slavery; and secondly, be cause they are understood to speak for Gen. Dockery, the federal candidate for Governor, who has recently been in this City and in conference with these

We repeat it, the great issues now before the people of North Carolina are, Equal rights in the Territories and equal rights at the polls-Free Suffrage and Nebraska. Those who are not heartily for these measures are against them. Let the people look into the facts, and judge for themselves.

We observe that Senator Douglas has been hung in effigy, at Auburn, New York, the home of Seward. The same indignity has been offered him at other places in the free States, and this only because he is struggling to extend to the slaveholding States the same rights under the Constitution with the non-slaveholding. He is hung in effigy by abolitionists, and denounced by Greely as a "villian" and here in the South this infamous conduct is respended to by Whig papers in their attempts to produce the impression that his motives are corrupt. What is the difference between these factionists? It is popular at present thus to insult Judge Douglas in the free States; here, his enemies go as far in the same course as they dare to go. Again, the abolitionists do their work openly and boldly; here, their allies sneak to their occupation of slandering and reviling this great-hearted American statesman. That is the difference.

We take this occasion to say to the locofoco Post master at Tarborough, in this State that his insolence and presumption are duly appreciated by us. We shall have an eye to his being retained for his valuable services, after the present locofoco dynasty has paid the debt of nature. Asheville Spectator.

The Editor of the Spectator, good natured man as he is, has postponed the execution of his vengeance to a most distant and doubtful day. We hope he in the mountains. He will feel better, four or five ears hence, with a new "locofoco dynasty" in power and a Democrat still Postmaster at Tarborough.

THE LATE DR. LEIGH. We are indebted to the author for a copy of "A Funeral Discourse on the D. D., delivered in the Chapel of Randolph Macon Dr. Smith is one of the most impressive pulpit ora-brs of the day. He has done full justice to the charteter of Dr. Leigh.

tiency Bill. Afterwards Mr. Mason, moved that all prior orders—the Homestead and Pacific Railroad bills-be postponed, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

On this motion quite a spirited debate ensued. which lasted more than an hour, during which the merits of the homestead and other bills were discussed. The motion finally prevailed, and the Senate went into Executive session and spent some time in the consideration of the Gadsden treaty.

In the House, on the same day, a most animated and sometimes personal debate took place between Mr. Cutting, of New York, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Mr. Cutting, is a "Hard" or Hunker Democrat, and it was on his motion that the Nebraska bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. He rose on Monday to reply to former observations of Mr. Breckenridge, and to defend himself against the charge of having "cast one arm around the measure as a friend, and with the other plunging into its heart the murderous stiletto." He spoke with some warmth and ability. The following is the concluding portion of the debate:

Mr. Breckenridge then proceeded to review the course of Mr. Cutting in referring the bill to the committee of the whole, and the effect of that motion, in placing it at the foot of the calender, where it may never be reached until the end of the session. The gentleman's arguments are better suited to a court of law than a deliberative assembly. How came the national gentleman from New York to be found in open union with the enemies of the bill-with the

olitionists and freesoilers on this floor? How came he to receive their congratulations, and why do their presses take him up as the hero of killing the Nebraska bill? He can never rub out from any plain man's mind that the effect of his motion was to kill the bill. I believe the administration honestly in favor of the bill, and I will support them on that point, but if the administration were against it I would nevertheless be for it, and they should never drive me from my position. I have no more connection with the administra-

tion than any other man. I owe them nothing, except what is due to all engaged in the execution of the laws. I am sustained by the majority of my constituents, the peers of Presidents and Cabinets. [Slight applause.]

So far from driving the gentleman from the support of the bill, it was with the profoundest regret and mortification that I saw his course. His sympathies were with the "Hards," and hence the pain and wounds, especially of the South, when they saw him turn a sharp corner and enter into alliance with the very worst of political abolitionists in the House, which every man with five grains of sense knows was to kill the bill. I do not suppose he has author-

ity to speak for any but himself. The gentleman said I was the last man whom he expected would make an assault on him, because in the day of my greatest need, the "Hards" came to my aid. This inuendo is so deep that I do not understand it. I ask for an explanation.

Mr. Cutting.—The explanation will be given. I

am informed that during the canvass in Kentucky, it being intimated that funds were wanting in order lish the success of the gentleman, my friends in New York made up a subscription of some \$1,500, and transmitted the funds to Kentucky to be employed for the benefit of the gentleman, who is now the peer of Presidents and Cabinets. [Laugh-

Mr. Breckenridge:-Proudly and defiant.-And not only the peer of the President and the Cabinet, but the peer of the gentleman from New York in every respect. [Applause on the Democratic side of

Mr. Walsh-I believe I have as good a right to speak for the "hards" of New York as any gentleman in this hall or out of it. I have stood and stemmed the torrent of treason in the North, when those who have attempted to speak for them have skulked from the threshold of the places where the meetings have been held, and I do not want an imputation of this character to zo out unexplained to the world. When we came here we protested against the administration interfereing with the local affairs in New York, and now my colleague states that a portion of those who sent him here interfered in the same way in Kentucky.

Mr. Cutting .- Is that all the gentlempn rose for Mr. Walsh .- That's all-I'll be on hand by and

by though. [Laughter.] Mr. Breckenridge.-I do not want scraps of telegraphic despatches for my speech. He denied all cnowledge of any money having been sent from New York. Thirty thousand dollars were spent to defeat him, and spent in vain, for he added here I am. I was elected by a larger majority than all Wall street could control in my district. [Applause.] Mr. B. then proceeded with considerable severity to the allusions Mr. Cutting had made to furnishing money for his election, remarking that he would never associate politically with a gentleman who would make

a remark of that sort. Mr. Cutting then took the floor, repeating his charge that Mr. Breckenridge had made a most un parliamentary and personal assault on him.

Mr. Breckenridge again desied that he had called in account his intention and motives, and challenged him to point out the occasion when he had said it was his intention and motive to destroy the bill.

Mr. Cutting. I submit it to the committee wheth er the whole tone and scope of the gentleman's remarks was not an attack on my motives for making the motion I did. The facts are before the commit tee. I scorn his imputation. I stand here not his superior, but his equal, if not so lofty, as that of the gentleman. I stand here the representative of a constituency of whom I am the impersonation. As far as concerns myself, when he imputes objects and purposes, I hurl back the imputation with the in-

Did I not state my views? How does the member undertake to assert that I professed friendship for a measure with a view of killing it by sending it to the foot of the calendar, and when I said the committee of the whole had under their control the House bill which they intended to take up, he retreats and escapes and skulks behind the Senate bill at the foot of the calendar?

Mr. Breckenridge-Rising hastily and in earnest tone-I ask the gentleman to withdraw that last word. [Sensation.]

Mr. Cutting-with emphasis-I will withdraw nothing. What I have said was said in answer to the most violent and personal attack ever made on

any gentleman on this floor. Mr. Breckenridge-When the gentleman says I skulk he says what is false, and he knows it. [Great excitement and cries of order.]

Mr. Cutting. I do not answer remarks such a the gentleman thought proper to employ. They belong to a different region. I am not here to desecrate my life by answering in such tone and such manner. The gentleman said I undertook to be more southern than the South itself. I owe nothing to the South, nor do I curry favor with that section of country.

He then proceeded to state explicitly that he did not move that the bill be referred to the committee to kill it, but merely to take it out of the power of any one to settle discussion on it by moving the pre-

After some further remarks the House adjourned The Senate was engaged on Tuesday, in discusswill nurse his wrath and keep it warm away up there | ing the Deficiency Bill. In the House the bill auzing the construction of six first class ste frigates was discussed. The debate was to terminate o' Wednesday. The Nebraska bill was also taken up, and Messrs. Barksdale and Morton spoke.

MESSES. BRECKENBIDGE AND CUTTING. There was casion of the death of the Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, much excitement in Washington, on Tuesday, arising from rumors that a duel had been fought at College, by Rev. William A. Smith, D. D. President." Bladensburg between these gentlemen. One rumor br. Smith is one of the most impressive pulpit ora- was that neither was hurt, and another that Mr. Breckenridge was shot in the neck. Neither of them can be found in the City.

JUSTICE TO THE PRESIDENT. The following letter, says the Washington Union, rom ex Senator Clemens will attract attention. In he hope of using the name and the opinions of the President against the Velmaska bill, sentences of a President against President against the Nebraska bill, sentences of a letter from ex-Senator Clemens to N. Davis, jr., esq., and published in the Humsville Advocate, are wrested from their connexion, and republished with many demonstrations of setisfaction. The following frank and characteristic explanation by Colonel Clemens places the views of the President in their true light before the country:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1854. DEAR SIR: You have called my attention to a late letter of mine to N Davis, jr., esq., and particularly to the following sentence:

"He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met from the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take it." At the time the conversation to which that sentence alludes took place, I was walking backwards and forwards across the room, and should not have noticed it if you had not remarked that you had no concealments upon the subject, and that you were

glad I was present to hear it. In my letter to Mr. Davis I did not pretend to give your language, except where quotation marks are used; and, from subsequent conversation with you, I think it very probable that I misunderstood the purport of your remarks upon this particular point. Your surprise may have been expressed that the true men of the North should hesitate to vote for Douglas's bill when the South were willing to take it; and, if I had paid attention to the whole conversation, I doubt not such would have been the impression left on my mind.

I have never sought a conversation with you upon the subject of the Nebraska bill; but every time I have heard you mention the subject you have uniformly expressed yourself warmly in favor of the bill, viz: the principle of the right of the people of the Territories to regulate the question of slavery for themselves-a doctrine from which I dissented; and, as I knew we were not at all likely to agree, I sought no discussion of the question.

You have assured me always that you thought it best for the whole country, and insisted that patriotic men in both sections ought to take. I thought the South must be the loser. I think so now. I understood you to place it upon the ground that the principle is right in itself, and, if it works for or against a particular section, no one has a right to complain; that you were for the rights of both sections, and willing to take any consequences that might follow the practical carrying out of those rights as you understood them. Very truly yours,

JERE, CLEMENS. General FRANK PIERCE,

President United States

ROANOKE VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

The annual meeting of this Company was held in Clarksville, Va., on the 15th inst. The meeting being organized the Officers and Engineers presented their annual reports, which were received and approved of. The President's report conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Legislature of Virginia had passed an act increasing their capital stock \$130,000, and subscribing for the whole amount, which will enable them to complete the road. The grading and bridging being nearly completed and part of the iron in Norfolk, it is confidently expected that the road will be ready for use to Clarksville, by the middle of July next.

A resolution was adopted to extend the road some ten miles west of Clarksville, to meet the North Carolina line, whenever the Legislature of that State shall grant a charter for a road from Leaksville or Milton to meet them, and thus form a connection from the upper valley with Wilmington and Beaufort, using about 40 miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road to Weldon. Virginia is willing to bear three fifths of the expense.

A committee was appointed to visit the next Legislature of North Carolina, and procure a charter for the extension of the Road.

James Williamson, Esq., was elected President, (in place of David Shelton, Esq., resigned.) and Major James Bullock, Dr. S. H. Harris and George Anderson of Norfolk, Directors on part of the Stockholders, Dr. R. N. Nelson, James E. Heslein and Henry Wood, Esqs., Directors on the part of the State. Capt. E. A. Williams was re-elected Treasurer and Secretary.

THE EFFECT OF RAIL ROADS. The agricultural interest of the whole country is benefitted by railroads. We can recollect the time (says the Pittsburg Post) when corn sold in Ohio for twelve and a half cents per bushel, while at the same time it was worth seven times that much in Boston. It cost nearly all it was worth to carry it to the markets from Ohio. Now the farmer in Iowa can send his wheat and corn all the way to New York and Boston by railroads and get the full eastern price for it, except the low cost of a speedy transmit by the rails. All over the broad land the rail roads are stretching in every direction, and the price of farm lands is rapidly rising and the products of those lands have immediate access to all the best markets of the world. The rail roads also develop the mineral wealth of the country. Many a coal bed and iron has lain valueless for centuries, until some rail road has brought them within reach of the markets. The whole business of the whole country, and its wealth too, are doubled by steam and the rail. Steam and the rail make neighbors of the most distant communities. Washington city will be as accessable from California in ten years, as from Ohio twenty years ago. And from San Francisco to London or Paris the journey may yet be made in fifteen days; and a Pittsburger may travel to Constantinople in twelve days. With such facilities for travelling, men will and do "go to and fro in the earth, and knowledge increases." And as knowledge increases, the prejudices of nations give way; the human race becomes more assimulated and friendly, and knowledge more universally diffused. Steam and the rail are revolutionizing

RELEASE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR. The steamer Isabel has arrived with dates from Havana to the 23d instant. The Black Warrior has been given up to Captain Bullock upon payment of the fine of \$6,-000. The Captain received her under protest. The vessel has received considerable injury from neglect.

The American Consul had declined receiving her. Sugar was dull and prices weaker. White 74 a 91; brown 51 a 71.

GRAND Somes Musicale. Madame Siminski, the unrivalled female Flutist, will give a grand Musical

till Saturday night. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Santa Anna had left the City of Mexico on the 12th to take the field in person against General Alvarez. The latter is represented to be surrounded in the mountains, desti-tute of money and provisions and nearly deserted by

his adherents. The Rev. Tiberius Gr folk, is to deliver the Annual Literary Society of Wake Forest nesday the 7th of June next.

We are indubted to a friend for the following

highly interesting letter from California:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan'y 30, 1854.

DEAR E.: Chaos is the only word I have to describe in any intelligible way those "first impressions" of California you have asked me for. If I could send you by Adams & Co's, a Daguerrotype of my inner man, the seat of the sensations and per-ceptions, it would be very much like those blurred ceptions, it would be very much like these blurred pictures of babies who can never hold themselves still long enough for the sun to write them down. Like those uneasy cherubs, such as we often see pinned to the bosoms, or worn at the wrists' of happy parents, my thoughts have been all double headed—half given to an admiration of this active life half fearing for the results of its tremendous vitali ty—half delighted, too, with the whirl of this basy street-life of man—half tempted away to an idle dreamy enjoyment of the beautiful nature that is around it all; for San Francisco and its life are full of all sorts of contradictions. Nature seems never to have intended this beautiful spot, where the setting sun daily paints a landscape such as only the man of leisure or quiet occupation can thoroughly enjoy, for a field of the "battle of life." The beauty of this Pacific coast seems to me in strange contrast with the fierce Atlantic spirit that has taken hold of it. I wonder whether meditative Indians or meditative smoking Rancheros ever curse the energy of these barbarous Atlantic men as they go on dragging down their soft Pacific slopes into level streets, and filling up their shining waters with brick and granite buildings. I wonder whether this out-rageous war of Atlantic energy upon the gentler genius of the Pacific, is not the beginning of a war which will bring over all the spirit of the East and harness it to a new service. What a momentous thing it will be to put the two parts of America asunder by an Isthmus railroad or a ship canal, and let a full tide of Atlanticism in upon the Pacific! No Chinaman will feel his pigs'-tail secure, and no river or mountain side will be safe-the one from taxing its waves that have flowed so long in luxurious ease in the service of odious mills, and the other from the energetic sifting of pans and washers. Already the Pacific influence has been driven away from San Francisco, or lingers about it only in a charming climate and an atmosphere of beauty that nothing can cheat or frighten away from its coast and hill sides. All else, though, is thoroughly Atlantic-Wall St. intensified. You may imagine the contrasts, the phases of chrysalis life, the hourly anachronisms that are thus presented when Wall St. and the Sandwich Islands blend together. To me it is still only Chaos. I see it, however, in epitome in that native of the Celestial empire, who is buying a pair of Yankee boots opposite to my window now; he wears an American sack and a felt hat; but these envelopes vainly seek to hide his celestial nature, which is grotesque, through its wrappings; Oh! for a new Saata

Resastus! To do justice to San Francisco, in a more orderly spirit of description, I should have to invoke more patience than I feel authorised in demanding, besides taxing your credulity very largely and gaining the reputation of an enthusiast, which you and those of your longitude doubtless regard as the worst term of reproach you could bestow upon one of my sober years. So enough of descriptions-San Francisco eggars description. If I were to send you a picture of her now, it would be false before it reached you. What is water fourteen feet deep now, will be a storeouse or a drinking-house when you read this. Understand me-fourteen feet of water will not be frozen or petrified, or filled up in a month; that would be somewhat ultra-Californian, but a house will stand up there on stilts and pay \$500 a month rent, a busy life going on above and the water still flowing quietly below. It is a very interesting thing to live in the midst of such rapid development. The brick and morter and granite that are every day shaping themselves into proper and permanent forms are only one expression of what is going on in every department here. Opinion, and law, and society are all settling themselves down in the same way, going through many strange phases, bringing forth sometimes many abortions; but always bravely going on, bringing forth light. Every day is suggesting questions which have had no solution heretofore, or no solution for these circumstances; and one seems to see life visibly shaping itself into a definite form; improving, in many hings, upon old precedents, and rising above old standards. And through, and over all, an energy, a restless activity that makes the life of man kindred to the life of those insects that crowd so many hopes,

and joys, and passions into an instant of time. No one can exaggerate what has been done in California. This whole gold emigration and its attendant enterprises is an epoch in history not unlike that which stirred the blood of Cortes and Pizarro and De Soto and the wild hosts of Spain and Portugal who built up Spanish America. The difference between the two stages is the difference between a child and a giant with steam-engine sinews. The secret history, the moving spring, always the same; time and distance give a grandeur to enterprises and they doubtless are great, all of them, for energy and strength of will and persevering exertion; but they are all resolvable into the private spirit of gain which makes revolutions to give credit to bonds and over-

turns empires on private speculation. Timid men (for there are few such here, their blood being slow to change,) croak about inflated prices in San Francisco, unnatural stimulus, overstocked markets, &c., &c. There is doubtless much reason to think that a slight corrective pinch is now and then necessary to regulate trade in all new and isolated places. Such a one we are going to feel very soon. San Francisco has been overwhelmed with goods from all parts of the world-each distant Merchant thinking to get ahead of his neighbour in the Samaritan charity of feeding and clothing us. And the consequence is that we are cursed with food and clothing to such an extent that our Merchants are all in despair-lamenting over lost occupations and high rents; and our landed men are trembling lest those high rents should be infected by the times and fall to better companionship with the price of merchandise. But there is confidence everywhere-an abiding confidence in the supply of gold, in the steady flow of emigration, in the capacity of consumption of an adult population, and the wastefulness of an enterprising one, in the influx of foreign capital and in the spirit of a people who have brought civilization out here. And so we shall weather the storm. and when we have trimmed our sails again we shall

be all the better for the force of the breeze. We hope soon to hear a confirmation of the news, now current in the streets, that Col. Gadsden has given \$23,000,000 for Sonora and Lower California and the Mesilla Valley and the whole bunch of Mexican difficulties. Such an acquisition would give a great impulse to Pacific emigration. A new Port upon the Pacific (Guaymas,) and new confidence in this Western trade, the chances of a Southern Railroad to the Pacific-these things will bring the East and the West together, and open the way for the great social commerce of nations to which I look as, what Young America would call, "the mission of California." Meantime this future, which seems to hold the solution of all ethnological questions, is the play thing of Capt. Walker and a few hundred men encamped at Ensanada in Lower California. It is hard to speak with seriousness of an expedition which undertook, with 50 men, to conquer two States. Nothing anywhere, from Shakespeare to Cervantes, has equalled the burlesque of Walker's conquest of Sonora. A few magnificent pronunciamentos have raised up a new Republic and divided it into new provinces and given it an official name, and all this without one of the conquerors having put his foot upon the soil. For Sonora is yet unseen of her invaders. She is what Madame de Sevigne would call their Republic "de loin"—she exists for them only in name. This idea of a Republic "in Buckram" is the most Entertainment to-night, (Friday) at Yarbrough Hall.

See Programme in another column.

We are requested to state that if the weather should be inclement, the Concert will be postponed

This idea of a Republic of the Euckram is the most amusing novelty of the times, a feature to mark a phase in our present history, and the most ridiculous part of the jest is the chance of its becoming a serious fact. The 50, or rather 48 adventurers have smaller to 256 and the most ridiculous part of the jest is the chance of its becoming a serious fact. swollen to 256, and they seem to have got complete possession of Lower California—to have created, in fact, one State and to be preparing to secure the other. They have taken two Governors and t scat of Government of Lower California, and course if the United States has made the purcha c. Their bonds are said to be already r

There is one great fact conspicuous without need of Lavater or Morton—that all are more children where the facial angle and the large brain of the Caucasian are wanting.

Yours, &c., are wanting.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Breadstuffs aguin Receded.

NEW YORK, March 28. The steamship Africa has arrived with three days later intelligence from Euope. Liverpoor, March 11. The Cotton market is dull

and prices have declined 1-16d. Breadstuffs have receded from previous advances. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 87s. 5d.; good Ohio 38s. 6d. Con-The rumor that Kalafat had been captured by the

Russians were entirely false. There is no change in Eastern affairs. The first division of Admiral Napier's fleet has iled for the Baltic. There has been no more fighting worth notice on

the Danube or in Asia. The London Daily Newssays the Czar sent another proposal to Vienna, which the representatives of the Four Powers rejected regarding it as inadmissa-The messenger, with the ultimatum of France and

England to the Uzar, left Vienna on the 7th for St.

Petersburg. Neither Prussia nor Austria have yet signed this ultimatum; the Prussian and Austrian policy being still defined as neutrality for the present, and meditation for the future.

The first division of fourteen British ships, under Admiral Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Portsmouth

on the 11th for the Baltic. It is reported that 6,000 British troops go to the Baltic for the land service. The 77th regiment embarked at Liverpool on the 11th for Turkey.

The allied fleets were at Beycos Bay, and the bulk of the Russian fleet at Sebastopel, with some ships at Secumkati. Both fleets had cruisers in the Black The Russian Baltic fleet is pushing through the

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. All the Russian passengers of the ship Robert Kelly were landed in safety. The ship was got off the rocks and towed to Kings-

ice to Seaburg.

The ship Pantheon struck and sunk near Holyhead on the night of the 8th of March. Eight of the crew reached the land, but the fate of the others is not yet reported. FRANCE. The French Senate unanimously voted

the loan of 250,000,000 francs, to meet the expenses of the war. The first division of troops for the East, was to leave Toulon on the 20th.

ENGLAND. Some excitement was produced in commercial circles by Lord Clarendon's announcement to the Riga merchants, that all Russian produce, to whomsoever belonging, and even in neutral vessels, shall be a lawful prize in the event of war. Lord John Russell is reported seriously ill. GRECE. A dispatch from Athens states that the

Greek insurrection is extending into Thessaly. Gen. Kausas had joined the insurgents. The city of Arta was taken by assault, and the Tnrks defeated ih several encounters. Prevess still held out. THE LATEST. The latest despatches received at Paris, fully confirm the attitude assumed by Prussia and Austria on the Eastern question. Austria has

tern Powers, but Prussia positively refused, on the ground that she was not a maratime power, and had therefore very little interest in the matter. A despatch from the Austrian Minister Buot, was received at Paris on Thursday, explanatory of the matter; but its language was obscure and unsatisfactory, and indicative of a change on the part of

expressed her perfect willingness to join the Wes-

Advices from Spain state that the insurgent chief, Latorre, had been captured near the French frontier,

STILL LATER. The steamer Franklin brings Liverpool dates to the 15th March.

Nothing new as to Russia or Turkey. Flour and wheat had declined considerably-corn An earthquake had taken place at Calabria. Two

thousand people were killed, and many buildings

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Arrical of the Northern Light-\$700,000 in Gold. The Steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on Saturday the 25th inst., bringing 382 passengers and \$700,000 in gold. She made the passage from San Juan in seven days and fourteen hours. Col. H. P. Watkins and Capt. George R. Davidson have been held in \$10,000 bail to stand their trial for "having instituted and set on foot a military expedition against the territory of the Republic of Mexico with which Republic the United States then

was and now is at peace.' The Sacramento Union says: "The miners are doing well, and the quantity of gold to be taken out promises to be very heavy." The papers contain a long list of murders and suicides; in several cases Judge Lynch inflicted summary and seemingly well deserved justice.

LOWER CALIFORNIA. The U. S. ships Columbus and Portsmouth had arrived at Enseda. Some of their officers had an interview with Walker previous to his departure for San Thomas. It seems that affairs with him look gloomy-those who remain with him have lost almost all hopes of success. The sick and wounded left behind have been taken on board

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH. Take of common water a quantity proportionate to the surface to be protected, and stir in potash as long as it will dissolve. When the water is perfectly saturated, stir in first, a quantity of pure clay to render the mas; as thick as When the ingredients are well mixed, the preparation is to be applied to the wood, and will be found efficient in protecting it from the action of both fire and rain. It is asserted by those who have tested its value, that the wood work exposed to intense heat, if coated with this cement, may be charred or

carbonated, but cannot be made to burn.

When desirable, a very agreeable color may be imparted to the wash by adding a small quantity of red or vellow ochre.

Very cheap at P. F. Pescua s

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by red or vellow ochre.

P. F. PESCUD.

THE HOME OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. The Keewee (S. C.) Courier states that Fort Hill has been purchased by Col. A. P. Calhoun, from his mother, Mrs. Florida Calhoun, relict of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, and will be immediately occupied by him. He returns to his native State with an ample fortune, accumulated on the fruitful soil of Alabama, and hereafter the visitor to the sacred precincts of Fort Hill will be entertained by the son in a manner worthy of so distinguished a father.

MARRIAGE. Col. T. B. Lawrence, son of Abbott Lawrence, the Boston millionaire, has married Miss. Chapman, daughter of Judge Chapman, of Doylestown. The fair bride is one of the most bea and accomplished ladies in Pennsylvania. Col. Lawrence, it will be recollected, a few years ago married Sallie Ward, the belle of Louisville, and was afterwards divorced, and she married Dr. Hunter. What seems remarkable, Miss Chapman and her father went to Europe in the same ship on board of which was Dr. Hunter and his wife on their wedding tour.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,

see how we get on at common law." T

I am not old—Time may have set

"His signet on my brow."

And some faint furrows there have met,
Which care may deepen now;
Yet love, fond love, a chaplet weaves
Of fresh young birds and verdant leaves;
And still in fancy I can twine
Thoughts, sweet as flowers, that once were mine

Pack Benjamin.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25. The steamship Pampero, from San Juan, has arrived with 200 passengers. The shipment of specie on board the John L. Stevens, from San Francisco, which will reach New York by the steamship Ohio, was \$897,000.

DIED, In Johnston County, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Mar-Coates, wife of Amos Coates, Esq., and daughter of Willi Turlington, Esq.

OTICE. TWO FIRST-RATE HANDS MAY FIND tant employment by immed ate application to ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor Raleigh, March 31, 1854.

UNEQUALLED ATTRACTION! I-GRAND SOURCE MUSICALE! - MADAME AMELIA SIMINSKI, the greatest and most wonderful FLUTIST

of the age, has the honor to announce to the citizens of Raleigh, that she will give a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT at YARBROUGH'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING,

YARBROUGH HALL!

PROGRAMME. PART I.

Intermission of five minutes. PART II.

TICKETS \$1; Family Tickets, for three persons \$2; for five persons \$3, to be had at the office of Yarbrough House, the Music Store, Book Stores, and at the door, from 7 to 8 o'clock, on crening of entertainment.

2. Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

[39-1t.

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAIT-ERS, ETC., ETC.,—The Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of articles in his line, embracing every variety of grade worn by Ladies, Gentlemen, Childre and Servants, comprising the largest assortment perhaps ever brought to this market. Among them are lots of new styles designated as "Eureka," "Talmas," elegant styles; children's Ankle Ties, a great and handsome variety, besides a large quantity of the most fashionable and tasty articles, quite to numerous to mention.

A lot of the first Frankle and Frankle Company and Frankle Company and Frankle Company and Frankle Company articles,

A lot of the finest English and French Kid Slippers-very He has also received a choice stock of manufacturing materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to the trade; and which will be made up for his customers, in the Thankful for the liberal share of patromage he has received, he hopes, by accommodating sules and strict attention to

business, to merit and receive a continuation of the same. Favetteville Street,

Raleigh, Match, 28, 1854. DURHAM AND DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.—Being overstocked with Cattle, I now offer for sale, at reduced prices, ten or fifteen half Devon and half Durham short horned Cows and Heifers of the most approved breed in calf by a very fine half Devon and half Durham Bull.

Also, for sale six Bulls of the same breed two years old. This stock of Cattle is said by good judges to be the best breed of Cattle in England or the United States for the practical Farmer. I have certificates in my possession to prove the above facts. Those who wish to buy will do well to apply soon, as now is the time to remove Cattle.

SETH JONES,

Pomona, 15 miles N. E. of Raleigh.

50 BARRELS BEST OLD APPLE and PEACH BRANDY for sale. Apply to SETH JONES. February 24, 1854.

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS
extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented-inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854.

DAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH .- The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would
call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White
Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and
prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. OFFICE N. C. R. R. Co., 1 March 24, 1853.

| OTICE. I WILL BE IN BALEIGH 4th AND 5th April, being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court, when Stockholders in this Company can have an opportunity of paying their instalm

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, [Register copy.] OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage, Orange, has more than met the most sauguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardmess, casy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may P. F. PESCUD OREGON PEAS. Another supply of these celebra-

ted Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD. HAIR BRUSHES,—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to han and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS -A large stock on band P. F. PESCUD. SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very supa-rior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by

BREAST PUMPS. A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

Lat reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.

ire the Dickers Drawn on the Jury. Charles Dickers Wholesale Grocers, forwarding, Produce and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner King and Water Ste. Portsmouth, Va.,
e their personal attention to the sale and shipment of sinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal ad-

ances on consignments.

A.BAIN, J. E. A. HATTON, J. G. M. BAIN, J. Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. W. A. ALLEN, Attorney at Law,

Post Office, Rogers' Store, Wa're Co., N. C. February 24, 1844.